UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
MATTHEW RAYMOND,	x
	Plaintiff,
VS.	18-CV-1467
TROY MITCHELL, et al.,	
	Defendants.

Transcript of a Telephone Conference held on October 27, 2020, the HONORABLE ANDREW T. BAXTER, United States Magistrate Judge, Presiding.

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1	(The Court and all counsel present by
2	telephone, 2:30 p.m.)
3	THE COURT: All right, good afternoon, this is
4	Judge Baxter. This is Raymond v. Mitchell, et al.,
5	9:18-CV-1467, can I have the appearances for plaintiff,
6	please?
7	MS. ROSENFELD: Sure. Good afternoon, your Honor,
8	this is Katie Rosenfeld from Emery Celli for plaintiff
9	Matthew Raymond, and my colleague Emma Freeman is also on the
10	phone with me.
11	MS. LERNER FREEMAN: Good afternoon, your Honor,
12	this is Emma.
13	THE COURT: Good afternoon, all right. For the
14	Auburn Correctional Facility defendants?
15	MR. MACKEY: Good afternoon, your Honor
16	MS. PERRI ROBERTS: Good afternoon go ahead,
17	Pat.
18	MR. MACKEY: Sorry, your Honor, this is Patrick
19	Mackey on behalf of all defendants other than defendant Geer.
20	MS. PERRI ROBERTS: No, Patrick, actually it's, we
21	represent defendant Geer, it's defendant Aimee Hoppins who's
22	represented by
23	MR. MACKEY: I'm sorry, I said Geer, I meant
24	Hoppins.
25	THE COURT: Okay. There's another lawyer for that

1 group? 2 MS. MEYERS BUTH: Judge, Cheryl Meyers Buth on 3 behalf of Aimee Hoppins, good afternoon. MS. BAKER: Good afternoon, Judge, and Laurie Baker 4 on behalf of Aimee Hoppins as well. THE COURT: Okay. All right. We have anybody else 6 7 on the line? MS. COWAN: Yes, your Honor, this is Aimee Cowan 8 9 for the John Doe defendants. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MS. COWAN: Sorry. That's all right. All right. 12 THE COURT: 13 everybody? 14 MR. COVERT: Your Honor, Barry Covert and Diane 15 Roberts, I don't know if you announced but we're also on, we 16 are with Patrick Mackey, co-counsel with Mr. Mackey. 17 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So we have a couple of issues to address today. The first relates to the request 18 19 from the plaintiff that I enter an order and, protective 20 order, I guess, to disclose some information relating to an 21 FBI investigation that may implicate at least defendant 2.2 Mitchell. Have there been any new developments with respect 23 to that, have the parties discussed that any further or 24 anything like that? 2.5 MS. ROSENFELD: Your Honor, this is Ms. Rosenfeld,

there have not beyond the submission of the letters to the court.

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THE COURT: Okay. So I did communicate with Tom Spina who is the Assistant U.S. Attorney in this district who is sort of the liaison between the various FBI or Justice Department lawyers involved in the *Touhy* review. My purpose in doing so was to try to see if they wanted to participate in this conference, which they ultimately decided not to. But I did get some additional information from him with respect to the government's position so I'm going to say a little bit about that, and then we'll see if we can sort out how to proceed here.

I do not think that the FBI's current position constitutes a finding that the relevance of the requested investigative records outweighs the privacy interests of the persons referenced in the report in the supporting documents. The FBI is reviewing the report and in the process of gathering supporting investigative documents and they are still waiting to make a determination as to whether they will comply with the subpoena based on the *Touhy* standards.

Mr. Spina tells me that as of late last week when I spoke with him or maybe earlier in the week, they needed about 30 more days to continue their review before starting to crystallize their position. The government has reserved its right to assert privilege with respect to the documents

which could include a determination that the law enforcement privilege should be invoked, for example, to protect sources from harm, or to protect the privacy of persons referenced who were not charged with crimes.

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examined in, among other cases, Miller v. Mehltretter, a
Western District of New York case from 2007 reported at 478
F.Supp.2d 415 at 424. While the government lawyers would be
happy to have the court make a ruling with respect to the
Privacy Act issues so they could cover their bases and reduce
the burden of review and redaction, they have not taken the
position that disclosure is appropriate under Privacy Act
standards pending further review of the documents.

Now the Privacy Act standards for me to consider in whether to order disclosure of these documents are for the most part the usual standards for discovery under the Federal Rules including concepts of proportionality. The case law seems to agree that the Privacy Act does not create a privilege or require a showing of compelling need to overcome privacy interests, but it calls for a more considered and cautious balancing of the harm caused by disclosure versus the relevant need and proportionality considerations. And sort of the classic case that articulates the standards for deciding whether the court should issue an order compelling disclosure of documents covered by the Privacy Act is a

District of Columbia Circuit case from 1987, Laxalt v. McClatchy, which is reported at 809 F.2d 885 at 888 to 889, and at least for now I'm not going to recite those standards in detail. But district courts in the Second Circuit have applied the Laxalt standards in deciding when to issue disclosure or protective orders under the Privacy Act with some variation in emphasis. So a few -- I'll cite a few cases by way of example, Pascal Abidor, National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers v. Johnson, an Eastern District of New York case from June 2nd, 2016, reported at 2016 WL 3102017, at *7, which held that while documents covered by the Privacy Act "may be released pursuant to court order, in making a decision to release such information, 'the court must 'accord proper weight to the policies underlying ... statutory protections, and ... compare them with the factors supporting discovery in a particular lawsuit. "" ... "[t]his analysis includes a balancing of 'the need for disclosure against potential harm to the subject of disclosure." There's quite a bit of internal quotation marks that I'm not going to bother trying to sort out while I'm doing this orally.

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I'd also cite *Upstate Shredding*, *LLC v. Ferrous*, *Inc.*, a Northern District of New York case from March 2nd,

2016, reported at 2016 WL 865299, at *17, and that held, and

I'm quoting, "The 'protected interests' in the Privacy Act

'reflect a congressional judgment that certain delineated categories of documents may contain sensitive data which warrants a more considered and cautious treatment' in discovery.... "Procedurally, then, whether the District Court considers a request for a Privacy Act order in the discovery context it must consider the use of protective orders and the possibility of in camera inspection.'"

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There's also an earlier Northern District of
New York case which applies the *Laxalt* standards, that would
be *Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital v. Sullivan*, 1991 case from
this district, 136 F.R.D. 42 at 49.

So I'm going to make a few comments with respect to the submissions the parties have made so far just to sort of guide further consideration and discussion of this issue.

I would disagree with the plaintiff's suggestion that the discovery they seek from the FBI does not create a burden on anyone. It certainly maybe doesn't create a burden on the defendants but it has created a substantial burden on the FBI to gather and review records from an investigation that was completed almost 15 years ago. And I would note that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure are particularly protective of nonparties in evaluating the burden from discovery demands. That's established in the Rules of Civil Procedures Rule 45(d)(1). And with all due respect, I think the defendants got it completely backwards on the

significance of the Privacy Act in this particular case. the extent that the FBI report implicates named defendants in excessive force or other similar misconduct, that weighs in favor of disclosure in this action despite the defendants' privacy interests. There are clearly other factors that would determine relevance, including the fact that the investigation looked into conduct nine or more years before the incidents in this case, and that no named defendants were charged or were disciplined. But with -- I don't have a lot of details but I do have some sense from my discussion with Tom Spina that at least defendant Mitchell is referenced in the report. To the extent the FBI report implicates others, in particular nonparties, in misconduct, that is when the relevance of the information to this action weakens and the privacy interests of nonparties becomes more compelling.

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At the end of the day, I believe I need to evaluate the extent to which the report provides relevant evidence of misconduct of defendants named in this case to be able to do the balancing required by the Privacy Act and the normal requirements of federal discovery. And that, in my view, will likely require an in camera review of the very lengthy FBI report and perhaps more voluminous supporting documents. The FBI's ongoing review of that material may prove to be helpful to me in being able to focus on the extent to which that report and the investigative materials may reference

defendants in this case. So I am inclined to wait for them to complete their, at least their initial review of these materials before I call for an in camera review.

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In the meantime, I'm going to suggest one thing that defendants in particular can do to reduce the scope of the burden on the FBI in this case, and that is determine which of the named defendants worked at the Auburn facility between 2001 and 2005 which is the time period the investigation by the FBI looked at, so that we can limit the number of names that the FBI and I will be trying to find in the report and in the supporting materials.

And then the other thing I would note and I don't -- you know, I'm not, again, I'm not being critical, this is kind of an obscure issue, but I'm not sure that the sort of generic protective order that was already entered in this case, even though it's somewhat detailed, and the very terse order that the plaintiffs have provided here would really be what the FBI was looking for if I were inclined to make a finding under the Privacy Act that some of this information needs to be disclosed. And I know, I think the plaintiffs cited the Cepeda case which has a much more tailored and detailed Privacy Act protective order which may be more what the FBI is looking for.

So that having been said, I will give each side a chance to make any comments or seek any clarification of my

proposed course of action starting with the plaintiffs. And again, please identify yourself when you're speaking.

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MS. ROSENFELD: Thank you, your Honor, this is
Katie Rosenfeld for Mr. Raymond. I think just to take the
last thing you said first, the terse protective order that we
submitted was one that Mr. Spina actually shared with me as a
model that had been given to him by Ms. Ivashkiv. So I had
actually just literally cut and pasted from another
protective order that had been suggested by FBI-OGC. I'm
happy to submit a different one, I had thought that using the
one that the FBI had presented as an example from another
case would be helpful, but I'm happy to obviously do a more
detailed one as the court suggested.

THE COURT: Oh, okay, well, that's interesting, I didn't know that and it certainly is reasonable to use the model that the government provided to you. Okay.

MS. ROSENFELD: Yeah, I mean I agree with you, your Honor, I thought it was a bit terse, but I thought it would make sense to just use what they gave us but obviously we can tailor it as the case may be.

You know, in terms of the burden on the FBI, you know, we certainly don't mean to be dismissive of the burden. I would note, your Honor, that when I — the FBI, in response to our FOIA request that was made last year, had already pulled this 178-page report and engaged in a redaction

process, and so when I spoke with Ms. Ivashkiv in the Office of General Counsel of the FBI and with Mr. Spina, I sent them copies of that report and suggested that perhaps since another part of their agency had already pulled this document and started the redaction process, it would lower the burden in terms of having to locate the document.

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I also want to tell the court that we started on a process through FOIA to obtain this and they provided it in, the first 50 pages of the 178 pages in a very highly redacted form, and it was actually at that point that we asked, that we said, you don't need to continue, we don't want to take up more of the resources of the agency with this extensive redaction process which is not even producing a usable document for us. And so we voluntarily withdrew our FOIA and said you don't need to continue redaction beyond the 50 pages you've already provided because we didn't want to burden them with unnecessary work.

So I guess all that is to say, your Honor, there is a document out there that the FBI has already pulled out of its files and is known to it, and that was in one way we hoped this would not be so burdensome on the agency. But I understand your Honor's concerns on that front.

THE COURT: So let me -- before you move on, let me just amplify on that a little bit. I mean, in addition, you can imagine if there is a 170-page report, there's a ton of

underlying investigative materials, and I think the FBI has construed your subpoena to include and require the review of those underlying materials.

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The other issue, and I'm, you know, I'm not underestimating the difficulty of the very, very detailed redactions that were made by the FBI but they basically redacted everything which is a lot easier than trying to sort out where in 178 pages of a report and a ton of investigative materials one of, you know, half a dozen employees or former employees of DOCCS might be referenced. So I appreciate what you've said about the burden and I'm certainly, you know, not prejudging that issue, but, you know, my sense from talking with Tom Spina is a part of the reason that they are -- you know, gave you the impression that they're happy to turn over the whole thing unredacted as long as I put my name on the order, you know, is because they're trying to avoid a very tedious and time-consuming review and redaction process. But that doesn't do me a lot of good.

MS. ROSENFELD: I see. So your Honor, just to, I guess further working backwards to start with your initial comment, you know, I certainly hope that the court doesn't feel that we in any way have misrepresented what the FBI told us. As you saw we just submitted to the court as Exhibit A in our reply letter, the letter from the FBI to us stating their position, and in that letter, the FBI-OGC did inform us

that they had conducted the *Touhy* analysis with regard to our request and had found that we, we meaning plaintiff, had satisfied *Touhy* in terms of establishing the relevance of the documents to our case and then they note that the next step would be whether we would obtain a Privacy Act order and whether they would have additional privileges and objections to assert.

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THE COURT: Okay, let me interject there, and I've read that letter and I can understand why you came to that conclusion, and I certainly, as I say, the FBI and the government would be happy to kind of pass the buck to me to take the responsibility for making the decision as to, you know, weighing relevancy and privacy, but I don't -- I don't think that's their position now. But I'm certainly not accusing you of misrepresenting their position because I understand that that letter could be read the way you've interpreted it.

MS. ROSENFELD: Right, and I also spoke with Ms. Ivashkiv, your Honor, and specifically was, it sounds like maybe their position has evolved and that your Honor has a more up-to-date status on their position and so obviously once the documents are produced to you for in camera review, it sort of moots what their position is. But just to be clear, the main document that we're seeking, that I spoke with Ms. Ivashkiv about is the 178-page report, and I will

clarify this with both Ms. Ivashkiv and Mr. Spina in writing after this call, we are not asking them to produce every underlying investigative document that's set into that final set of conclusions and I agree that that would be burdensome. So I will clarify that with them.

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You know, I do want to point out, your Honor, that this issue of the timeframe, like I'm sure you'll deal with this when you get to looking at the actual submission, but you know, we've -- the attempt to cabin the timeframe of discovery here I believe is very misguided because the very allegation in our complaint is that the fact that Mr. Mitchell was allowed to work there for so long despite having been identified so long ago as someone with abusive or violent propensities is a, perhaps supports punitive damages and certainly deliberative indifference against the superintendent for permitting this person to stay there for 30 years. So I don't think that something that is remote in time here with respect to the question of whether the individual, Mr. Mitchell, committed this particular assault, we could disagree about that, but what we are saying that it's important to and I think it really supports the further back you go, is that it's relevant to the question of supervisory liability of continuing to employ this known predator who the FBI itself may have identified in this investigation and not subjecting that person to additional

surveillance or monitoring or check-ins or whatever the case may be.

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THE COURT: Okay, let me, let me interject again and I'm -- I don't mean to break your flow here but you reminded me of something. One of the suggestions in the defense letter was that, in both letters was some lack of clarity as to when, what Superintendent Graham knew and when he knew it with respect to the contents of the report and perhaps the ongoing conduct of Mitchell and there was a suggestion that you may be looking to postpone the Graham deposition until you get whatever FBI documents I authorize the release of. You know, one thing that I think argues against that is the need to clarify the extent to which Graham was involved in the investigation or the report or aware of the investigation and the report. And obviously, you know, you've got to make your decision as to when you think it's best to do that deposition but that, you know, it's not entirely clear that the report is necessarily -- was necessarily communicated to Graham and that that would be as relevant to his supervisory liability as would, for example, a number of lawsuits that you've cited that came subsequently, some are relatively recently against Mitchell and others.

MS. ROSENFELD: Of course, and that's obviously something we need to explore with him in that position and

have pointed out that this report was issued in March and he started in October of that year. And you're right, your Honor, it's possible that he never knew about it, never heard of it, he didn't know who was interviewed and it has no bearing. On the other hand, this large multi-agency law enforcement investigation involving 50 officers at the facility, one could also imagine that an incoming superintendent would be briefed on it or would make it his business to know about what had occurred so he could run the facility going forward in a safe and humane way.

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So I agree, your Honor, we don't know at this point exactly how it cuts and that's something we'll have to explore with Mr. Graham at his deposition. But this is obviously discovery, this is not trial, we're -- you know, we're not at the stage where we're talking about whether this kind of evidence is going to be admissible at a trial, we're simply talking about whether it's going to be produced in discovery as part of these claims and I think given that standard, these materials should be -- and the fact that we later can argue about what the jury gets to hear about, I think should be a separate inquiry than the presumptively broad nature of discovery here, particularly when we've made this kind of facial showing of relevance which frankly is supported by what the defendants say in their letter which is now we've learned that Mr. Mitchell does remember being

interviewed by the FBI, or by a New York State police officer, I'm sorry, I don't want to misspeak. They mentioned that he did recall that he had been interviewed by several law enforcement members around this time. You know, they've sort of put his — they've cast his participation in a certain way now in this letter to the court which of course we have no ability to test without the underlying documents.

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So, you know, I understand your Honor's going to be doing an in camera submission and I don't want to belabor these points, but this lawsuit really is about how DOCCS allowed this person to continue to work at this facility, he was sued in the aughts, he was sued in the tens, he was sued in the teens, you know, this is somebody who should not have been working there all these years and I think that the large multi-agency law enforcement investigation being conducted which includes the interviews of him and the extent to which his coworkers and supervisors knew about that, going forward is something that we should be permitted to explore in discovery. And I guess I would respectfully ask, your Honor, that to the extent that there is an in camera submission and your Honor has -- you know, determines that there's additional judgment calls or legal arguments, that we be given the opportunity to make another submission if it would be helpful to the court.

THE COURT: Okay, fair enough, and I, you know, I

certainly -- but the fact that I'm doing an in camera review I think reflects the fact that I have not made a hard and fast determination as to a timeframe, you know, that inherently is no longer proportional if it's older than a certain amount. But you know, and I am quessing here because I did not get into any detail with Mr. Spina and I'm not sure he had the details, but my sense is while Mr. Mitchell may be discussed or referenced in this report, I do not have the sense that he was identified as one of the, you know, 10 recurring mal-actors or mal-feasors or whatever that was driving a lot of the problem. So you know, the extent of his participation is going to be important and, you know, as I suggested earlier, other information about the extent to which Graham was really in the loop on this are going to be important in my decision as to proportionality. certainly am happy once I get a better handle on things to give each side a further opportunity to be heard.

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MS. ROSENFELD: Your Honor, I don't think that the document is going to reflect the extent to which Mr. Graham was in the loop because whether he — his superintendent role did start after that. I think that's something that's going to have to be determined in his deposition. And in discussion about whether he was given the report, told about it, what kind of system he implemented once he learns that a number of officers have been implicated, all of those

questions I think are going to be in his deposition, but I think without the benefit of being able to see the report and understand what was going on at the facility, because it's not just about defendant Mitchell, your Honor, it's about a culture that allowed this to continue, you know, for many, many years, and whether Mr. Mitchell was the ringleader in 2005 or at that point he was a follower, he certainly became a ringleader at the facility later. And so all of this I think is fair game for us to conduct discovery about.

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THE COURT: Okay. I'll start with Mr. Mackey or whoever on your side, you want to say anything?

MR. MACKEY: Thanks, your Honor, yes, it is Patrick Mackey for the defendants. Your Honor, I mean there was several issues I wanted to get across with this particular motion and maybe I won't get into it just because of the way you've informed us that there's going to be an in camera review of the documents. I was going to get into how this is a fishing expedition and, you know, irrelevance of some of this information but I think I'll pare back my arguments just so I don't belabor the point.

One thing your Honor did ask is about who was working at the facility during the investigation. I think the investigation was 2001 to 2005. So of the nine defendants we represent, three were working at that time.

One was Troy Mitchell who we've already acknowledged was --

started work during that period, another was Thomas Phillips, and this is information that was provided for me by DOCCS, Thomas Phillips looks like he started at Auburn in October of 1990 and would have been present at the time of the investigation, and the other defendants, Thomas Giancola looks like he started at Auburn in September of '95 and it appears he was also at Auburn during the investigation. So if there's an interest in trying to narrow it down as to who was actually there at that time, at Auburn, it's Mitchell, Thomas Phillips, and Thomas Giancola.

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THE COURT: Okay, that's helpful, thank you.

MR. MACKEY: You're welcome. So like I said, I'll pare back my arguments. I think the one thing I really wanted to hit on was the issue with the Privacy Act, and I know your Honor mentioned that if there are names, for instance, Mr. Mitchell is named in the report, that that may make the report more relevant. And I guess that kinda -- I kinda disagree, I mean obviously a lot depends on how he's mentioned. If he's just mentioned in passing, I think that definitely lends towards the report being somewhat irrelevant to him and in general irrelevant to this case. But there's also the argument that if he's, you know, named more than in passing, if he's named as possibly a target of the investigation like you mentioned there was 10 individuals who were -- seemed to be more targeted for the investigation, I

do think the Privacy Act does kind of step in when we're dealing with how we're balancing the burdens. As your Honor mentioned earlier, there's a balancing of need versus harm and in this particular light I mentioned, or I cited in the letter the Supreme Court case of Douglas Oil and that case is important because it makes the mention that if you're part of an investigation, and in that case there was a grand jury that did not -- and the individuals named in the grand jury were eventually exonerated, that they should be considered as individuals or information related to those individuals should not be disclosed so they're not held up to public ridicule. And I mention this in the letter and I just thought it would be better to mention it again, that it appears that there was a grand jury convened related to this investigation, but there were no indictments. Mr. Mitchell, and from what we gathered, no one else was indicted, and he was never disciplined for it, he was never criminally charged for it. So even if he's named in this report more than just in passing, I think the Privacy Act kind of lends towards the idea that he was never charged with anything or disciplined for anything and his name shouldn't be released on a public document. Not a public document, a document related to law enforcement, that may result in public ridicule to him and possibly some others if these other individuals are also named in the report. So --

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THE COURT: Right, and let me --

MR. MACKEY: Judge --

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opponent, so I'll do this to you, I think the -- I think the grand jury context is significantly different than this context but it is a fair consideration and I appreciate that. You could argue, if I were channeling Ms. Rosenfeld here, that the absence of discipline at Auburn may reflect the culture of allowing this violent conduct and that might make it more relevant so it's kind of a -- you know, it's kind of a complex issue, but go ahead.

MR. MACKEY: Right. And I kind of, last, what I was also going to mention and I think you mentioned this already, is that with respect to Mr. Graham who was the superintendent, he came in in October of 2005 where this investigation was done in March of 2005, so obviously he wasn't there for the investigation, I'd be surprised if there's any possible way his name would show up in the report, he wasn't there yet, but we're also dealing with a report that was kept under wraps, and you know, when asked, he said he'd never seen the report, and he's never been told who was in the report. So I understand what Ms. Rosenfeld said, she might want to dig into that with depositions and I guess that's fine, but I think that should also, if they're looking towards supervisory liability, you know, I find it

difficult to say how someone who's never been shown the report or provided information to the report could then be said to be, what was the term they used, deliberately indifferent to the report.

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And my final thought, your Honor, is that, and maybe this goes more towards relevance, is that we're dealing with a document, and when I say document I mean a report, that was put together in March of 2005, and that's 11 years before the alleged incident of September 2016. So obviously the report has no direct relation to the events of September 2016. At best, and I think this is a stretch, have some of type of tangential relationship but it seems to be a big leap to claim that there's some relevance into a report that was prepared in 2005 related to allegations of excessive force in 2016. So I think that's important when we're -when your Honor's looking at this report and making the -- or balancing the need versus harm, is that we're not talking about a report that is directly related or reports on the events of September 2016. We're talking about a document that has absolutely no connection to what happened or what allegedly happened in September of 2016, and the fact that they're so far apart, 11 years and more because the investigation started in 2001, and the fact that they are not directly related means we're really looking for some information, it's really lending towards a speculative

subpoena, I'll use the word fishing expedition, but it also lends towards irrelevance. How relevant could this document really be in this case when we're talking about alleged use of force in September of 2016, and we're talking about a report that didn't lead to any indictments that was released in 2005? It seems to be a stretch to me.

THE COURT: Okay, fair enough. Ms. Buth or Ms. Baker, anything you want to say on the subject?

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MS. PERRI ROBERTS: No, your Honor.

MS. MEYERS BUTH: No, thanks, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Rosenfeld?

MS. ROSENFELD: Your Honor, yes, I just wanted to say one thing which is that, you know, I think that defendants' counsel appears to be privy to some information via DOCCS that we are not privy to. So for example, the information that this did go to a grand jury, that there was no indictment, that certain people were or were not interviewed, you know, all of that may or may not be the case. I take counsel at his word that it went to grand jury and there was no indictment but we don't have access to any of that information. And I think that the reason that it's important to have the documents produced so that everybody is fairly on the same page in terms of the value and significance of this investigation to the case and deciding, you know, what role it may play at trial. So I just, you

know, this issue about it going to a grand jury but not —
there not being an indictment, I think there's a lot of
reasons that that may happen. I'm not aware of anything to
do with the grand jury and, again, DOCCS has produced no
discovery about this and has refused to produce it to us,
although it appears they're sharing information informally
with defendants' counsel that they then bring forward, you
know, as helpful, right? So they took the position, DOCCS
took the position it would not provide any documents to us
about this investigation, but yet has shared information as
it deems helpful with Mr. Mackey. So I think there's a
disparity in access to information in order to evaluate the
situation which is why we issued this nonparty subpoena, to
try to rectify that.

THE COURT: Yeah, the only thing I will say, and Mr. Mackey, you can weigh in on this or not if you wish, but I mean, he also has three clients who were there at the time so that may be the source of his information as opposed to DOCCS, but I don't know.

MR. MACKEY: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

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MR. MACKEY: You're correct, this is nothing that we got from DOCCS. We've been talking with our clients regarding this, and I mean DOCCS, it's not a refusal to turn over information, this is an FBI investigation, DOCCS

wouldn't have this information so --

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MS. ROSENFELD: Well, respectfully it was a joint DOCCS New York State --

MR. MACKEY: If I can finish. If I can finish.

But your Honor, yes, I mean the information about not being charged, not being disciplined, understanding that there was a grand jury convened and no indictment, that's information we're getting directly from our clients, not from DOCCS.

THE COURT: Okay. So I am going to communicate further with Mr. Spina, I'm -- I would appreciate,

Ms. Rosenfeld, if you followed through with your stated intention to let them know that you're focusing on the report and don't necessarily need them to dig up all the supporting investigative materials which might short circuit their investigation or their, you know, their document review. I will share, Mr. Mackey, your information about the three defendants who were present at the facility at the time, and then, you know, basically see, try to arrange to get the report submitted to me for in camera review as soon as they, you know, basically have been able to do their initial review and can share with me any shortcuts to try to figure out the extent to which the defendants are implicated here. Okay.

So the next issue, changing gears now, is the deposition of the plaintiff. So I guess I have a couple of questions based on your two letter briefs, and I -- by the

way, I apologize for not getting back to you sooner, 1 2 Mr. Mackey, your team with your desire to file a response but 3 I had a wedding anniversary with my wife and was not frankly responding to emergency requests. So you filed your response 4 anyway so it worked out. But the suggestion, Ms. Rosenfeld, was that you were prepared to conduct your part of the 6 7 deposition of your client from the city remotely even if he was going to appear in person in Buffalo, was that the 8 9 original plan? 10 MS. ROSENFELD: That's not the plan, your Honor. 11 The original plan was that we noticed the deposition -- I'm 12 That they asked to conduct the deposition in Buffalo 13 and I was going to, or my colleague or both of us were going 14 to travel to Buffalo to be there in person at their office 15 with our client. 16 THE COURT: Okay. And I'm taking --17 MS. ROSENFELD: And then we would -- I'm sorry, 18 your Honor. 19

THE COURT: Go ahead.

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MS. ROSENFELD: I was just going to say, and then we were going to return a second time on November 20th to take Mr. Mitchell's deposition also in person at their office before --

THE COURT: Okay. And I'm presuming that your client lives in the Buffalo area?

MS. ROSENFELD: He lives — he lives, I'm aware exactly, yes, he lives close, relatively close to there, I'm not sure if it's Buffalo proper but somewhere nearby.

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MS. LERNER FREEMAN: I believe it is in the suburbs of Buffalo and we can provide the court with specific information if that's needed. This is Emma Freeman.

THE COURT: Okay. And you alluded to some medical conditions the plaintiff has that might make him more vulnerable to the COVID situation, and I know that's a sensitive subject and we can figure out some other way to communicate that to me if you don't want to do it on the record. But I think that would be relevant to my determination as to, you know, whether it's appropriate and reasonable for him to not want to go through with the in-person deposition.

MS. ROSENFELD: Well, your Honor, the request to not go through with the in-person deposition stems largely from counsel. So I don't want to place Mr. Raymond's medical condition at the center of this. I think it's an additional concern, as is the health of anybody at these depositions. You know, he has ongoing neurological problems, having surgery on November 17th, you know, he has medical problems but I — this is, you know, the issue that I think we really are focused on is the risks involved in all of us being together in the room, not just to Mr. Raymond but to my

opposing counsel, to the court reporter, to -- and the risks associated with travel, hotel stays and all of that. So I don't want to overstate or sort of inflate the issue about Mr. Raymond's medical condition because I think really the issue is that it's not wise at this point for anybody to be in a confined space in a group of eight people at this juncture for 10 hours.

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THE COURT: Okay. And do you have a sense of whether your client would have to take public transportation to the deposition as opposed to just drive downtown?

MS. ROSENFELD: I don't know, your Honor. But your Honor, I have to say that the idea that we would be forced to remotely defend our client's deposition is a real -- imposes a huge difficulty and if your Honor orders that, then I'm going to have to end up going to Buffalo anyway because I would never allow my client to be alone deposed with the other counsel present and not have me present.

THE COURT: Okay, that's a fair point. All right. So the defense arrangements, you're proposing that the plaintiff come in and that the New York lawyers either need to come out there or they need to defend the deposition remotely. How would that work? You suggested that you would provide them some confidential way to communicate during the deposition; would there be just the witness on camera, would the questioning lawyer be on camera from Buffalo, what are

you proposing here?

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MS. PERRI ROBERTS: Your Honor, this is Diane Perri Roberts, I'll take the lead on our end on this subject. offered a couple different options and one option would be, although I now understand they don't want to defend -- I'll use the word defend their client's deposition without being physically present, but if they had their client come into our office and they were remote in the deposition, we could arrange a separate conference room with a phone in the event their client needed to, in a permissible manner, communicate with them during the course of the deposition if there was a question about privilege or anything like that, we would have a separate room that their client could go to to make that telephone call to talk to the attorneys, you know, outside of anything that our office or the court reporter would even be able to hear. So that was the way we thought that could be handled.

THE COURT: All right. And would the questioning lawyer also be on a separate camera or would it just be the witness that would be visible to somebody who was appearing remotely?

MS. PERRI ROBERTS: I believe it would be the witness but we could certainly, if it provided a greater level of comfort, look into having a camera on the questioning attorney, too. I know that's not usually the way

it's done, but we could, I'm sure, make that type of an arrangement.

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, so I think --I mean, I live in upstate New York, as do the defense attorneys, and we may be a little less concerned about the COVID situation in part because we got through it much more gently than our colleagues in the New York City area did. I've -- my wife is particularly paranoid about this issue so it's something we talk about a lot and we, you know, look into a lot and the Buffalo area is still in relatively good shape in terms of controlling the virus, but that having been said, I think things are going to continue in the fall and winter to get worse. I would not want to have to travel by plane to do my job. You know, I'm doing some proceedings in person in Syracuse but, for example, I'm having a -- what we call an exhaustion hearing which is kind of like a bench trial where I'm going to have, you know, a bunch of lawyers and witnesses in an Albany courtroom socially distanced and I'm going to preside from Syracuse, not because I necessarily would be concerned about being in that particular courtroom, but I don't particularly want to like spend a night in a hotel in Albany. So I am not inclined to force lawyers to proceed with an out-of-town in-person deposition. would, you know, I would note that plaintiff's counsel have from the start not tried to gain any tactical advantage,

they're doing all the defense depositions remotely which, particularly for defendant Mitchell I think is, you know, is I'm sure something that the plaintiff's lawyer would prefer not to do. So the question then becomes do we delay things for six months or four months or some fairly substantial amount of time to see if things improve and we can get back to a situation where people are more comfortable traveling and doing in-person depositions, or do we just take our lumps with the current COVID situation and move forward with these remote depositions with the understanding that everybody is going to be at a little bit of a disadvantage. You know, I know there was a concern about documents, you know, being difficult to show on the screen and that sort of thing and I know that a lawyer doesn't necessarily want to telegraph the nature of their questioning by providing all the documents in advance, but, you know, as I say, I've conducted proceedings where the documents have been marked in advance so everybody can refer to a hard copy if they need to look at a hard copy. And again, I understand that's different than what we're used to and not necessarily ideal, but given the fact that both sides are going to operate with the same disadvantages, I quess I would vote for moving forward with the current schedule and doing all the depositions remotely. But I will hear from the defense in terms of the option of delay, if you want to go that way.

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MS. PERRI ROBERTS: Yes, your Honor. Again, it's Diane Perri Roberts. One thing I do want to bring up and this is an opportune time to do it, is that we somewhat recently, because of some document issues, were contacted by assistant state -- Assistant Attorney General for the state Bonnie Levy who is defending an action in the Court of Claims that Mr. Raymond has commenced against, I believe it's DOCCS, and we also just recently got from Assistant Attorney General Levy a scheduling order that has recently been entered in that Court of Claims action in which plaintiff's counsel apparently represented to the judge, I believe it's Diane Fitzgerald, Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of Claims --

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MS. PERRI ROBERTS: -- Fitzpatrick, that the intent was to move forward with one set of depositions across the Court of Claims action and the federal, this federal court action such that each individual defendant in a federal court action who also obviously is being brought up in the Court of Claims at least by name and going to be deposed, that they would only be deposed one time. So we also now have an issue, and again, this has just been made aware to us very recently, that there's depositions scheduled and they've done a discovery calendar in that matter, a scheduling order that those depositions are to be done no later than, I believe it

MS. ROSENFELD: Fitzpatrick.

is July of 2021, so I would expect those would be being

scheduled sometime in the spring. And it begs the question of why can't we just do one set of depositions in the spring and get these done at one time since, again, plaintiff's counsel's already represented to the Court of Claims that the intention is to do one set of depositions to cover the Court of Claims action and the federal court action.

THE COURT: Ms. Cowan, Bonnie Levy is an AAG?

MS. COWAN: Bonnie Levy is, yes.

THE COURT: Wow, okay, I didn't know that.

MS. COWAN: About 10 years.

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THE COURT: Oh, okay. So Ms. Rosenfeld, what do you think about the delay option?

MS. ROSENFELD: Your Honor, we filed this case in 2018. Ms. Cowan, through no fault of her own, had to withdraw, counsel came in, we had extensive delay while they got up to speed which we accommodated as professional counsel do. The case is getting old. We agreed on these depositions in the fall. I would note that the Court of Claims action has been pending for many — if not years, there's no — the fact that it's a surprise to defendants' counsel, I don't know why it is. I mean, it's been out there, it's making its way slowly. We had spoke with Ms. Levy about how it would be great if everybody could do depositions together but she is not ready to do depositions and since has said that she would have to follow. So this is a federal court action, it's

pending, we would like to just keep the schedule that we all 1 2 have worked all fall to put together. The only difference 3 now is we do it remote. And I completely agree with your Honor, we're extremely disappointed not to take our own 4 depositions in person and to be with our client in person for his deposition. It's not ideal by any stretch, but we've all 6 7 set aside the days, we've all prepared, I don't understand why we would adjourn an entire schedule of depositions for 8 9 the month of November and early December. And unfortunately 10 I'm not super optimistic that things will be different in 11 four months. And I don't think it's in our client's interest 12 to have further delay in proceeding with this case. 13 THE COURT: All right. Did -- the Court of Claims action I'm assuming is just like personal injury claims 14 15 against the state? 16 MS. ROSENFELD: Correct. 17 THE COURT: Relating to the same incident? 18 MS. ROSENFELD: Correct. 19 THE COURT: And you represent the plaintiff in that 20 as well? 21 MS. ROSENFELD: Correct. 2.2 THE COURT: Okay. And Ms. Levy is not ready to do 23 joint depositions even if they're remote? MS. ROSENFELD: My understanding when we talked to 24 2.5 Ms. Levy last was that she was not ready to start

depositions, that she was reviewing documents, you know, I feel a little uncomfortable speaking for her although we've worked very well together, but yes, that was my understanding because we notified her we were in the process of scheduling these and I believe she said you'll just sort of have to go ahead without me at this point because I'm not -- I can't start now. And we --

THE COURT: And you --

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MS. ROSENFELD: I'm sorry, your Honor, I just wanted to say one more thing. And because -- whatever, that's sufficient, your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: Ms. Cowan, I'm assuming you don't have any insights as to Ms. Levy's case?

MS. COWAN: I don't, your Honor, I can certainly speak to her. It would surprise me that she would be willing to have depositions go forward without her being involved. I know that typically it's our practice in this office if there's a federal matter and a state court matter, that we do joint depositions so that our clients aren't being deposed twice. But I don't know what communication she had with plaintiff's counsel, I have to admit. So to me, if it were me, I would want just one set of depositions to be completed. And I would be very shocked that she doesn't want to be present at least remotely for the depositions.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MACKEY: Your Honor, this is Patrick Mackey.

The brief communications I had with Ms. Levy was that she was expecting that she'd be ready after the new year. To start doing depositions.

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MS. ROSENFELD: Your Honor, this is Ms. Rosenfeld, I really object to this kind of 11th hour attempt to delay our depositions based on a case that has been pending in the Court of Claims for the entire time that we've made this schedule. Nothing has been hidden from defendants, everything has been out in the open, we should be working with Ms. Cowan. Everybody knew that there was a Court of Claims action and the fact that defendants, for whatever reason, do not want to proceed on the schedule that we all agreed to and are now raising at this very last minute that somehow there should have been overlap between these depositions, I don't think it's appropriate. We set a schedule, we agreed on it, we've already had years of delay because of the conflicts and late entries and we want to produce our client and we'll produce him twice if we have to. We often do that, unfortunately, and we do it for New York State for the Notice of Claim process, 50-h Hearing, and then for the federal case. So we are ready to produce our client on November 5th and we would like to proceed with his deposition and we do not think there's any reason for delay. And Ms. Levy, I have no idea when she will be ready but I

don't think the federal court action can fairly be held captive to her schedule.

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THE COURT: And are you willing to go forward with the -- your depositions of Mitchell and Graham on the current schedule or are you going to be looking to postpone those because of the delay in finding out what you're going to see in terms of the FBI documents?

MS. ROSENFELD: I think we would want to postpone those because of the fact that there is this pending issue with the additional discovery.

MS. PERRI ROBERTS: Your Honor, this is Diane Perri Roberts, if I could be heard. In terms of, in terms of what we knew, number one, we are not privy to everything that's going on in the Court of Claims action but we just very recently had a letter shared with us, it's dated September 24th from Judge Fitzpatrick's chambers, and in that letter, it states that depositions have been noticed but not scheduled, and I'm just tabbing down to read it to you, the depositions have been noticed but specific witnesses have not all been identified. The intention is to conduct joint depositions with the federal court action to the extent possible given the timing of the two cases. Claimant plans to depose about 12 witnesses in the federal court action, defendant anticipates fewer than 10 witnesses for depositions in this case. That's from paragraph four of that letter.

Again, that letter from the court has a date on it of September 24th. It issued after the deposition notices came out in this case from plaintiff's counsel on September 15th. Those were sent to us and they were sent to us with a series of dates that we worked very hard to contact our clients and to set things up, but again, we made it very plain that we wanted to depose the plaintiff first, in person, and that has been agreed upon.

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Now, the thing is, we're talking not only on our end we have nine people who are going to have to sit through a deposition, some of these individuals are retired, they're going to have to sit through a deposition in the federal case, and then sit through a deposition in the Court of Claims case when there's already been a representation that there would be, to the extent possible, joint depositions. That's one point.

The other point is in terms of expenditures and things moving forward, you know, we have some people, again, who are retired and may have to -- I don't know if they're going to do these remote in the Court of Claims action, whatever, but I think from the state's perspective, it's definitely -- from everyone's perspective, it's definitely more effective timewise, cost wise to do a deposition one time with an individual on the same set of facts and the same circumstances. You know, this isn't a long-standing case in

terms of something that was filed in 2018 and it really, this is not us bringing this up at the 11th hour, we're not counsel in the Court of Claims action. But again, just very recently became aware that all of this was going on with depositions and discovery in that case because we were asked to get involved with some of the document production and to help move things along in that Court of Claims action on documents and that's how we became aware of this representation, this deposition.

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The other thing is, minutes after I submitted my response yesterday, we were copied on an e-mail that went to Ms. Cowan who can mention this but there's also now, plaintiff's counsel has also noticed nine nonparty depositions all to take place immediately following these and across these and into these dates starting November 30th. So we're looking at right now like something like 19 depositions taking place between November 5th and December 9th I believe was the last date I saw. So I don't know how anybody can keep up that type of a calendar and I don't even know who's going to be available on what days with these nonparty subpoenas that are apparently going to be going out.

THE COURT: And are these, what, other inmates who were victims, alleged victims of other incidents or --

MS. ROSENFELD: No, your Honor, these --

THE COURT: -- this incident? Go ahead.

MS. ROSENFELD: These are nonparty witness -- five of them are nonparty, are DOCCS employees that were identified by defendants in their initial Rule 26 disclosures and we don't know what those individuals are going to say at trial, and two of them are nurses, one of them is the investigator on the OSI incident, and the fourth person who is not already identified who wasn't proposed by defendants as a witness is the director of the Bureau of Labor Relations.

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But your Honor, the Court of Claims, we brought the Court -- the Court of Claims action has been moving relatively slowly, and we introduced Ms. Levy to defense counsel, they omitted that but it was I who e-mailed all of the defendants' counsel together to suggest that there could be cooperation in terms of sharing Bates-stamped documents that have produced in one action in another to try to create an efficiency in that way. Ms. Levy, we all hoped, we all had talked about joint depositions and Ms. Levy said, I'm not ready, you'll have to go ahead without me. So the idea that we are now wanting to change the schedule is just, I think it's very out of the blue. We never talked to Ms. Levy about it, she never asked us to adjourn the deposition, all of this is coming from defendants' counsel today.

But what I would say, your Honor, is that we, we have a conferral scheduled with Mr. Mackey tomorrow at

10 a.m. on some other discovery disputes. I think once those disputes are either resolved or not, we had planned to write a single letter to the court about seeking leave to exceed the 10 deposition and then putting any issues that come up in the conferral that are not resolved before the court. trying to get discovery done on the schedule that the court set. There's been a lot of delays in producing documents by defendants that your Honor will recall, every deadline that your Honor has set for document production, defendants have requested at least twice to extend and for more time. received most of the documents in this case in September, we have made enormous efforts to work through them all and to digest them and be ready to take depositions on the schedule that your Honor set. So if the criticism is that we are working extremely hard after extensive delays on their end to get the case done in the time your Honor set, yes, that's what we're doing.

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THE COURT: Okay. So right now, you have a schedule for the plaintiff and all the named defendants in the next month?

MS. ROSENFELD: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: And so Ms. Rosenfeld, if -- I guess you sort of had me until you started to say there were two depositions you wanted to adjourn, which then leads me to be concerned that I'm giving you a tactical advantage here as a

result of, you know, your reticence to travel for a deposition. So I think what I'm going to say basically is that I'm going to direct the parties to continue with the scheduled depositions, all of which will be conducted remotely, and to the extent, Ms. Rosenfeld, you feel like you have materials from the FBI investigation that you get eventually that you need to follow up on, you may need to do that in connection with the depositions in connection with the Court of Claims, and I think the parties should agree and I don't know if I can compel this or not but, you know, basically the parties, even if, even if there are overlapping depositions, the parties should agree that the depositions of these witnesses will be usable in both cases and Ms. Levy, you know, may want to at least sit in or listen in on the depositions that are going to go forward in November and not have to redepose, redepose everybody or -- you know, so I guess what I'm saying, Ms. Rosenfeld, is, you know, from your perspective, this is your one shot at the depositions of these defendants with, you know, with the possible exception that if the -- if you get something earth shattering from the FBI documents, there may be another opportunity to depose the defendants in connection with the Court of Claims case. I don't know, I don't know if this requires some, you know, further coordination with Ms. Levy, but you know, I guess what I'm saying is, there would be a presumption against you

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getting another bite at the apple in terms of deposing the defendants in connection with the Court of Claims case.

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MS. ROSENFELD: I agree, your Honor, I think we should all agree to use the depositions that we take in this case again for the Court of Claims action except to the extent that there's some extremely significant material that either side wants another hour to question the witness on. So I --

THE COURT: I think, I don't think you can deprive Ms. Levy of another bite at your client in the Court of Claims case.

MS. ROSENFELD: No, but why would she -- why would we have to produce our client twice but not them?

THE COURT: Well, because you are aware of your interest in both sets of litigation and can cover those both during your depositions, whereas she is not prepared and ready to depose your client yet in connection with the Court of Claims case.

MS. ROSENFELD: That makes sense, I understand, okay, that's fine. I mean, I think we hopefully can use most of what, whatever the defendants' testimony is in this case for the Court of Claims case. I just want to make sure I understand your Honor's direction with regard to Mr. Graham and Mr. Mitchell. We'll proceed on the dates that we noticed, and your Honor said if there's some earth-shattering

document in the FBI, that might be a basis to, and then I just wasn't sure what that might mean.

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THE COURT: Yeah, I'm not sure I thought that through either. So let me say this. You've got, you know, you've got a lot of -- I think you should cover with defendant Graham what he knew or didn't know or learned or didn't learn about the FBI investigation which I think you can do without necessarily being privy to all the details and with Mr. Mitchell you can certainly explore whatever involvement he had in that investigation and any conduct of his that was under investigation, and if it turns out there is something in the FBI documents that I let you have that shows that their testimony about what they knew or what they were investigated for is wrong or not true, then I would consider reopening those depositions.

MS. ROSENFELD: Understood, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Mackey, do you need to say anything or clarify what my ruling is here? I'm -- you know, you guys are giving me lots of things to do on the fly here which is always a little risky, but I'm trying to, you know, keep things moving here.

MR. MACKEY: Your Honor, I guess my understanding is, and correct me if I'm wrong, is that the depositions to be done of our nine clients, our nine defendants, will be just the one deposition, that there won't be a second

deposition of them in the Court of Claims case, is that my -- is that understanding correct?

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THE COURT: I'm assuming, and you know, I'm assuming that Ms. Levy is not going to redepose the clients in the Court of Claims cases and so yes, I think that's true with the caveat that I just stated which is, if in questioning Graham and Mitchell in particular but maybe also the other two witnesses who were there during the timeframe, Phillips and Giancola, there is, you know, some huge discrepancy between what they say about the investigation which I recognize may be a dim memory for them at this point, I'm not ruling out allowing Ms. Rosenfeld to briefly reopen those depositions to explore that. But, you know, I think that -- I think that's fairly remote. But I am not, I am not precluding Ms. Levy from redeposing the plaintiff, but basically I would expect that the defense attorneys would cover their business with the plaintiff in this deposition and wouldn't expect that they would be getting a second bite at the apple when Ms. Levy -- if Ms. Levy decides to depose the plaintiff.

MR. MACKEY: Would that allow then Ms. Levy to participate in the depositions that are coming up next month, the nine defendant depositions?

THE COURT: Absolutely, and if she is to say, you know, I want to sit in on the plaintiff's deposition but I'm

going to reserve my right to depose him in my action later, 1 2 then I'm going to allow that. 3 MR. MACKEY: Okay. I guess that covers the -- I mean obviously I can't speak for Ms. Levy, but my quess is 4 that she'd want to participate in the one deposition that's done for each defendant, and I guess that begs the guestion 6 7 if it works with her calendar or not, I don't know that. MS. ROSENFELD: She never said that she wanted to 8 when we've talked with her about the fact that these 9 10 depositions are occurring. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Well, she -- Ms. Cowan, can I 12 ask you to communicate with Ms. Levy and just have her 13 understand that she has that option if she wishes? Sure, absolutely. 14 MS. COWAN: 15 THE COURT: And the plaintiff's deposition is what 16 day? 17 MS. ROSENFELD: It's November 5th, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MS. ROSENFELD: Your Honor, is this -- is your 20 order something that you will communicate with Judge 21 Fitzpatrick about? Or should we -- I mean, the fact that the 2.2 deposition, the order that you just gave with respect to the 23 conduct of depositions in the court against Judge 24 Fitzpatrick's case, should we communicate that to her? 2.5 THE COURT: Well, I know Judge Fitzpatrick but I

don't know her well enough to -- you know, I coordinate with other federal judges in cases where they're related cases or overlapping cases, I'm not sure that I'm going -- I would feel comfortable doing that here, you know, what -- and I, if you're having a conference tomorrow, I think the lawyers need to make sure they're on the same page, that my suggestion is that you proceed with the defense depositions to, you know, cover any issues you have with them and proceed with the plaintiff to cover any issues that you have with the plaintiff and that those would be available in the Court of Claims case subject to Ms. Levy wanting to depose the plaintiff further or even the defendants if she wanted to, but I can't imagine she would want to do that. Then I don't know that it has much impact on Judge Fitzpatrick other than the fact that she may be able to avoid having the defense depositions on her tab.

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MS. PERRI ROBERTS: Your Honor, this is -THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. PERRI ROBERTS: Your Honor, this is Diane Perri Roberts, just on behalf of the defendants our office represents, we just wanted to note for the record our continuing objection that being denied the opportunity to depose the plaintiff in person and that we would much prefer that the depositions be delayed several months until an in-person deposition of the plaintiff could take place.

THE COURT: I appreciate that but I guess my point is you want to depose the plaintiff first and I'm not prepared to delay all these defense depositions which I think can probably be accomplished without having them being repeated in connection with the Court of Claims litigation. So I'm, in the interest of focusing things to move forward a little bit, that's what I ruled. But certainly I know your continuing objection and I suppose you would have the option to appeal my ruling in front of Judge Sharpe if that's how you feel about it.

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But so the only other thing that I would suggest you think about, Ms. Rosenfeld, and you know, I know this isn't necessarily consistent with your planned schedule, but if you're talking about deposing these nonparty witnesses in December and if Ms. Levy is going to have a greater interest in participating in those than she might the defendant, you consider, you know, flexibility in waiting until after the first of the year to schedule those so they can be done in one deposition.

MS. ROSENFELD: Absolutely. We work very well with Ms. Levy and we had a conversation about the federal versus the Court of Claims one and we'll keep her in the loop on the schedule. She had not raised any concerns to us, so, but we will continue to coordinate with her as you suggest.

THE COURT: And to go back to your prior question I

think to the point you think there's anything that needs to be communicated to Judge Fitzpatrick, I would suggest that you do that and if for whatever reason she wants to confer with me, I'm happy to do so, but I guess I'm not going to initiate that.

MS. ROSENFELD: Understood. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Cowan, anything else from you?

MS. COWAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Baker?

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MS. BAKER: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Mackey?

MR. MACKEY: Um, I guess the one thing I would add, your Honor, is with the nine nonparty depositions, I mean my understanding is these subpoenas haven't even been served yet on all these nine deponents, so I guess I'm comfortable saying I doubt these depositions could go forward in December. And to be honest with you, I don't, I don't think I have space in my calendar and I don't think Ms. Roberts or Ms. Covert -- Mr. Covert has space in his calendar to fit these depositions that were just noticed up yesterday. So just to kind of put it out there, I think it would be reasonable to say, at least those depositions, the nonparty is probably something we can't shoehorn in in December or at least early December and it's something that might have to be

pushed back a little bit.

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THE COURT: Yes, and you know, I know the current deadline for fact discovery is December 10th which is, obviously would be a problem, so I guess what I suggested to Ms. Rosenfeld and she seemed amenable to that is to feel, she's going to feel out Ms. Levy as to whether or not she would want to participate in the nonparty witness depositions and whether those could be scheduled, you know, shortly after the first of the year, probably remotely so that those weren't duplicated. Because you know, my sense is other than the plaintiff's deposition, the named defendants' depositions, I think notwithstanding the fact that they're two lawsuits, could probably be done once and not have to be repeated with the one caveat that I mentioned with respect to Graham and Mitchell.

MR. MACKEY: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else,

Ms. Rosenfeld?

MS. ROSENFELD: No, your Honor, thank you for giving us so much of your time today.

THE COURT: Yes, and you're going to have a meeting tomorrow and then you're going to take up more of it, aren't you?

MS. ROSENFELD: Maybe not. Hopefully we'll be very -- we'll resolve everything.

1	THE COURT: Hope springs eternal. All right,
2	everybody stay safe.
3	MS. ROSENFELD: Thank you, your Honor.
4	(Proceedings Adjourned, 3:51 p.m.)
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